

**CAMERON'S STAGES OF GRIEF AND HIS RESPONSE IN
ANTICIPATING HIS OWN DEATH DEPICTED IN SWAN
SONG FILM BY BENJAMIN CLEARY.**

A FINAL PROJECT

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain the Sarjana
Sastra Degree in English Literature**



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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

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PAGE OF APPROVAL

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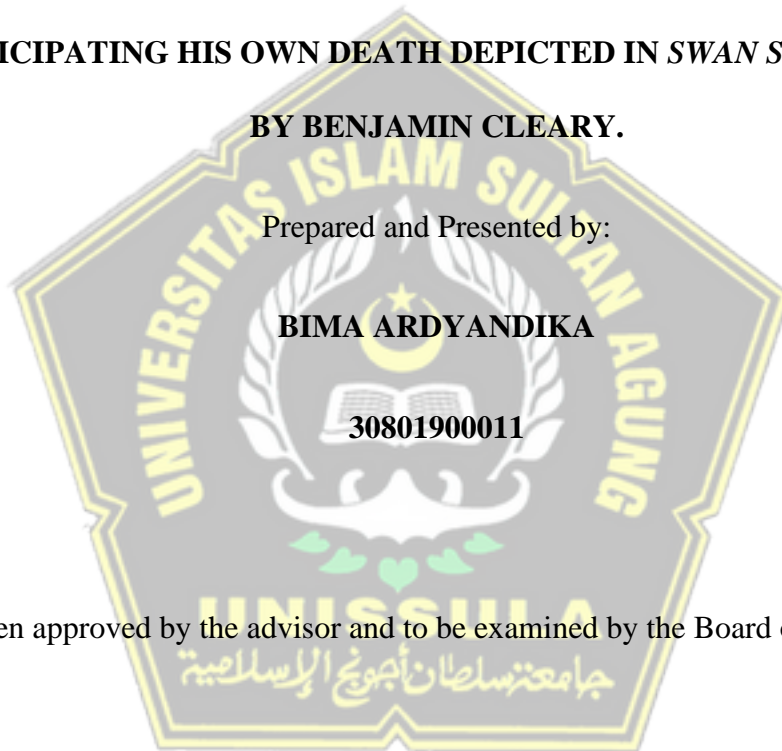
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Semarang, August 9th 2023

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Advisor

PAGE OF VALIDATION

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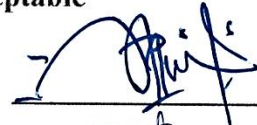
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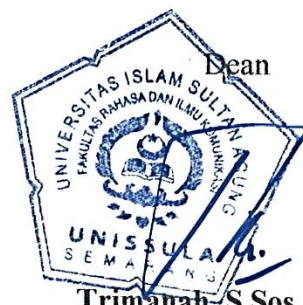


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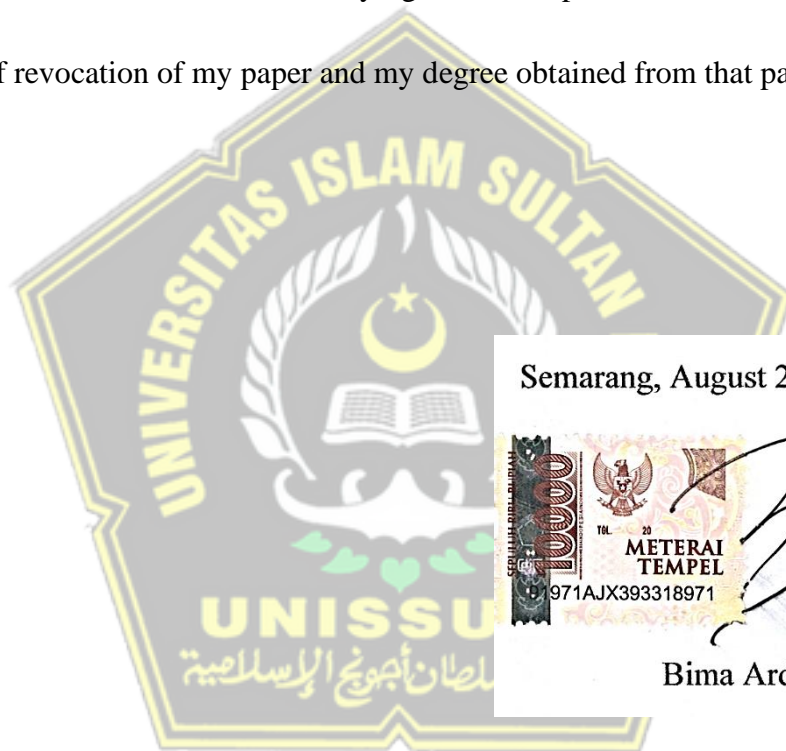


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STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the works or part of the works of other people, except those which were cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from that paper.



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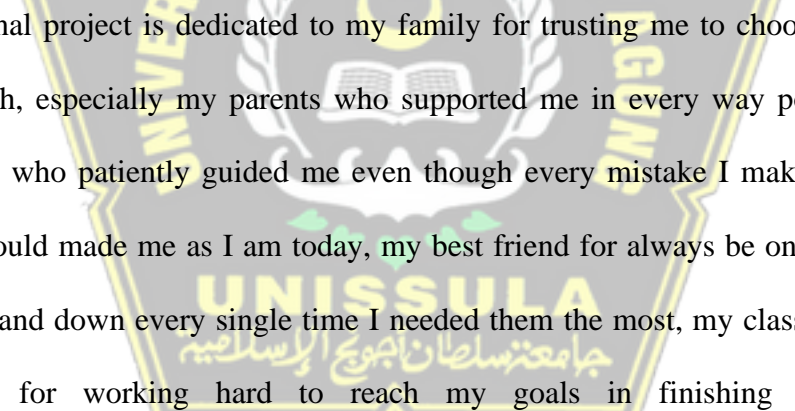


Bima Ardyandika

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Losing things doesn’t just mean losing. A lot of the time, when we lose things,
we gain things too.”

Taylor Swift



This final project is dedicated to my family for trusting me to choose my own life path, especially my parents who supported me in every way possible, my advisor who patiently guided me even though every mistake I make along the way would made me as I am today, my best friend for always be on my side in my up and down every single time I needed them the most, my classmates, and myself for working hard to reach my goals in finishing my study.

ABSTRACT

Ardyandika, Bima. 30801900011. “Cameron’s Stages of Grief and His Response In Anticipating His Own Death Depicted In *Swan Song* Film by Benjamin Cleary.” English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Languages and Communication Science. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor: Destary Praptawati, SS., M.Hum.

Grief will be an inevitable experience of human beings. The feeling of loss as humans can not be avoided in the matter of death. This study aims to identify the stages of grief of the main character, Cameron Turner and his response in each stage dealing with his grief on the *Swan Song* film by Benjamin Cleary.

This study used the stages of grief model by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross in distinguishing each stage with the modes of expression to find the response. Qualitative descriptive research method was taken to analyze the collected data from dialogues, monologues, and narrative from the film script. In collecting the data, several steps used in this study were by watching the film and reading the film script, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the collected data from the film and script. The primary data were taken from the film and script, the secondary data were taken from journals, books and articles.

The results of the study concluded into many various stages that Cameron Turner went through in the film including denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance. Various responses were shown as Cameron’s expression of grief. The responses that Cameron showed were verbal response, nonverbal response, physical response, or physical activities.

Keyword: *grief, stage of grief, modes of expression, response of grief*

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INTISARI

Ardyandika, Bima. 30801900011. “Cameron’s Stages of Grief and His Response In Anticipating His Own Death Depicted In *Swan Song* Film by Benjamin Cleary.” Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung. Pembimbing: Destary Praptawati, SS., M.Hum.

Duka merupakan pengalaman yang tak terhindarkan bagi seorang manusia. Perasaan kehilangan pasti dirasakan manusia karena manusia tidak bisa menghindari kematian. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi tahapan duka dari tokoh utama, Cameron Turner dan bagaimana respon yang dilakukan pada setiap tahapan dalam menghadapi duka di film *Swan Song* karya Benjamin Cleary.

Penelitian ini menggunakan model tahapan duka oleh Elisabeth Kübler-Ross dalam membedakan setiap tahapnya dengan mode ekspresi untuk menemukan responnya. Metode penelitian deskriptif digunakan untuk menganalisis data yang dikumpulkan dari dialog, monolog, dan narasi dari naskah film. Dalam pengumpulan data, beberapa langkah yang ditempuh dalam penelitian ini adalah dengan menonton film dan membaca naskah, mengidentifikasi data, mengelompokkan data, dan mengurangi data yang diambil dari film dan naskah film. Data utama diambil dari film dan naskahnya, data sekunder diambil dari jurnal, buku, dan artikel.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah tahap yang Cameron Turner lalui dalam film termasuk, penyangkalan, amarah, tawar-menawar, depresi, dan penerimaan. Dalam setiap tahap yang Cameron alami, berbagai respon terlihat sebagai bentuk ekspresi duka. Respon yang Cameron tunjukkan adalah melalui respon verbal, respon nonverbal, respon fisik dan aktivitas fisik.

Kata Kunci: *duka, tahapan duka, mode ekspresi, respon duka*

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This final project is a form of fulfilling the requirements in obtaining *Sarjana Sastra* Degree in English Literature Study Program of Sultan Agung Islamic University. This final project would never have finished without the support, encouragement and guidance from several people. Therefore, i would like to send my deepest gratitude and appreciation for those people below:

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Semarang, August 21st 2023



Bima Ardyandika

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study.

Literature is written words that are organized and derive from ordinary speech into something more meaningful. Literature could be defined as something uncanny as it engages with the uncanny aspects of experience, thought and feeling (Bennet and Royle 36). Literature can be found in any form such as poetry, novel, drama, and prose. Thus, literature also can be created in a form of film which can be stated as a way of expressing literature in visual and sound imagery. Ramrao stated that the reading process of literature is a mono-sensory private experience of readers meanwhile watching a film is multisensory communal experience that emphasizing immediacy (Ramrao 150)

The relationship between literature and film can be found in their mutual visual, dialogical, and narrative aspects. Narration of literature could create mental images in the readers' minds to make an imagery beyond the reader itself (Cruz 39). The main similarity of film and literature lies in the narration that they served to the reader or viewer. Film is giving the exact imagery as the film is served visually through cinematography, meanwhile in literature the imagery only exists in the reader's minds since what they read is often absorbed as the imagination of some scenes that are written in the literary work.

Literature cannot be separated from human nature as the core of the works, even though the works are fiction. Furthermore, literature has its own way to picture human life in many ways including psychology. Both subjects deal with how the perception of human life in everyday life. As stated by Aras, Literature and Psychology has a strong correlation between them both in dealing with human beings and their reactions, perceptions of the world, miseries, wishes, desires, fears, conflicts and reconciliations; individual and social concerns, by means of varied concepts, methods, and approaches (Aras 251).

Literature and psychology can be used to develop more understanding towards some subjects. Furthermore, to understand literature in a psychological aspect can be done by using psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis was propounded by Sigmund Freud. By using psychoanalysis, we can distinguish the further motives that person goes through in the time of narrative story. In the process of explaining literature psychoanalysis has been used and in the process literature has been used as a source for psychoanalytic conceptions (Hossain 41).

Psychoanalysis by Freud branches into many types of human nature that correlate with the human mind. The complexity of the human mind can be divided into several parts including emotions and feelings. One of the most common feelings that humans go through is grief. Freud stated that grief is a feeling which involves the breaking of ties with the deceased, readjusting to new life circumstances, and building new

relationships. In the understanding of the grief Freud gave the *Mourning and Melancholia* to highlight the process of grief by someone. Mourning is the external feeling that occurs outside the griever meanwhile melancholia is the internal pain that occurs inside the griever feelings.

Later on, Elisabeth Kübler-Ross introduced a theory named Stages of Grief in her book *On Death and Dying* in 1969 to distinguish every stage that humans go through after the passing of someone. However, Kübler-Ross begins this theory by analyzing the patient that is diagnosed by a terminal illness which concludes that this stage is rooted by the one who is anticipating death. Kübler-Ross stated that there are five stages of grief namely; anger, denial, depression, bargaining and acceptance.

The five stages of grief model, also known as the Kübler-Ross model describes a series of emotions that can be experienced by someone who is going through the loss of someone else or by someone that is in the midst of dying. Elisabeth divided the grief emotions into five different stages such as denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance. The five stages of grief are a part of the framework that makes up our learning to live without the lost one and it can be used to frame and identify the feeling that someone is going through as they are dying or grieving. These five stages of grief are not linear and predictable progression, which means that not everyone goes through all of the stages or in a prescribed order.

Past research of the five stages of grief can be seen by the analysis of Rong-Rong Wang and Ya-huei Wang in studying Kubler-Ross's five-stage grief model to analyze how the characters in the film *Manchester by the Sea* directed by Lonergan in 2016, mainly Lee Chandler, Patrick Chandler, and Randi, go through different stages of grief during their bereavement (Wang and Wang 80) that shows how these stage of grief can be vary from one to another because not every person goes through the same stage, some people may go through only a few of the stages. Kübler-Ross believes that everyone will go through at least two of them. However, no matter how many stages someone experienced, the final stage is acceptance.

Swan Song is a science fiction romantic drama film written and directed by Benjamin Cleary. This film was released in selected cinemas on December 17, 2021 and can be watched on AppleTV+ streaming platform. This film tells a story about Cameron Turner who was diagnosed with a terminal illness, he was given an option to spare his family grief by creating a clone of himself to replace him when he died. As Cameron Turner is dealing with his dying time he has been going through some stages of grief. The grief that Cameron goes through can be used as an object to classify stages of grief by the Kübler - Ross model.

This study would focuses on each stage that Cameron Turner goes through in anticipating his death through anger, denial, depression, bargaining and acceptance. This study also analyzes the language of grief

of Cameron Turner's response in a way of how he reacts towards each stage of grief that he has to go through.

B. Problem Formulation.

Based on the background of the study, there are two problem formulation that would be explained in this study, they are:

1. What are the stages of grief that Cameron Turner experienced in anticipating his own death?
2. How does Cameron Turner respond toward each stage of grief?

C. Limitation of the study.

This study focuses and specifies only on the scope of the stages of grief that the main character, Cameron Turner went through that may differ from other stages of grief that someone has gone through. This study also focuses on Cameron Turner's response toward each stage of grief that he has been through that may differ from one to another.

D. Objectives of the study.

Through the problem formulations, this study summing up to present the epitome of:

1. To identify Cameron Turner stages of grief that he experienced in anticipating his own death.

2. To analyze the response of Cameron Turner towards each stage of grief.

E. Significance of the study.

This study provides an insight of understanding the stages of grief and the response towards each stage. The insight of using the point of view of a person that is experiencing near death grief will bring back the core of stages of grief better than the point of view by the people that are close to the person that passed away. This study can also be used as reference to English Literature students of Language and Communication Science in Sultan Agung University for analyzing and understanding related to the stages of grief and the response that may occur while someone has to go through grieving.

F. Organization of the study.

This final project is divided into five chapters. Chapter one, Introduction, consists of Background of the study, Problem Formulation, Limitation of the study, Objectives of the study, Significance of the study, and Organization of the study. Chapter two is Reviews of Related Literature containing the synopsis of the *Swan Song* film, Stages of Grief and the response towards it. Chapter three consists of Type of Research and Data Organization that conclude Data Collecting Method, Types of the data, and Analyzing the Data. Chapter four is the Findings and Discussion,

containing the analysis of the study. Chapter five, covering the Conclusion and Suggestion of the study.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis of *Swan Song*

Swan Song was a film about an artist named Cameron Turner with the setting in a near future as the advanced technology that can be seen in the film. This film started by showing a memory of how Cameron met his wife Poppy for the first time. They met on the train on his way to work while Poppy came to sit in front of Cameron knowing there was an empty seat in front of him and asked his permission to sit. Sometime after, Poppy opened up an *Echo* chocolate bar in front of him, Cameron thought Poppy was eating his chocolate and started to eat each bar after Poppy. Later on, Cameron went home with a train and he realized that his chocolate bar remained untouched in his pocket and that he picked up Poppy's chocolate earlier that day and then he went laughing as he felt ashamed for what he did. Few days later, they met again and Cameron apologized to Poppy while giving her a portrait of herself and Poppy gave her number in exchange.

Time passed by, Cameron married to Poppy and has a son named Cory. While Poppy and his son slept, Cameron went to the bathroom to check up on himself in the mirror. Suddenly, he felt dizzy and lost balance

over his body. Later on, Cameron fell to the floor unconscious. After he awoke, he was relieved that Poppy was still sleeping and didn't see him collapsing because he didn't want Poppy to know that he had a terminal illness that could take him anytime.

The next day, Cameron rode a speedboat to Barra Island where he met Dr. Jo Scott and Dalton, they were the one responsible for Cameron's contract about making a clone or an identical human being to replace him later after his death. In the laboratory, he met his clone of himself that they named Jack to differentiate with the real Cameron. He was observing Jack inch by inch and touching his hands as he mesmerized how similar they looked. Knew how scary the similarities between them are, Cameron went into denial and didn't want to continue the process of cloning and chose to go home.

While Cameron was at his workspace, he received a message from Dr. Jo Scott asked him to meet her. Reading those texts made Cameron angry as he still didn't want to continue the process of cloning, but either way he still met Dr. Jo Scott to talk. Cameron asked Dr. Jo regarding the process and if there's someone that was doing the cloning.

Sometimes after, Cameron talked with Poppy in the living room. They talked about the pregnancy of their second child. That conversation made Cameron second guess his choice, he could not imagine if his child

will be born without a father after his death. That feeling of unease made him change his mind to continuing the process of cloning.

The next day at Barra Island, Dr. Jo Scott and Dalton began the transferring memory process from Cameron into Jack so that they shared the same memories from Cameron's past. After that Cameron continued the process of syncing the memory between him and Jack.

Later on, Cameron met Jack for the second time to see Jack woke up for the first time with complete memory as he has. Dr. Jo asked Jack several questions to confirm that the answer was the same as Cameron's past. The next process was a video call test. The first person to video call was Julie, Cameron's old friend, to see Jack's response that their conversation was relevant. It went smoothly without any complications until Jack got to video call with Poppy, saw how Jack talked to Poppy made Cameron second guess his life choice once more. He didn't want his wife with someone else other than him because he still saw Jack as a stranger.

After Cameron arrived at his house, he saw Poppy and Cory by the window with relief. Suddenly, out of nowhere he felt dizzy again and fell to the ground unconscious. Dr. Jo that monitored Cameron realized that Cameron was collapsing and decided to call and sent a car to pick Cameron to go back to the laboratory for a treatment. She also decided to

ask Jack to replace Cameron to be home as Poppy was awaiting for Cameron's coming.

Jack met Poppy for the first time and was in awe to see her in person. Poppy was concerned about Jack who she thought was Cameron because he was late going home and making an excuse that he fell in the bathroom. Jack spent his time in Cameron house for a longer time, meanwhile Cameron in Barra Island in pain that he couldn't see his wife and son after that night he fell. From that island, Cameron saw his family through Jack's contact lens to monitor them.

Some nights, Jack did not turn on his contacts lens and it made Cameron worried about his family. So, he decided to run away from the laboratory to go home with his family. In his house, he met Jack, but Jack didn't seem surprised. Jack understood Cameron's condition and let him do anything he wanted in his house as he hid somewhere else. Cameron decided to talk to his son and wife as if it was his last time. He spent his night with the family that he loved before heading out to Barra Island again.

The next day, Cameron talked to Dr. Jo Scott. Cameron was relieved and comforted that he knew his family would be safe. He finally accepted the fact that he will be replaced by Jack. Dr. Jo said that the next day Jack's memory about cloning will be erased so that Jack will completely become Cameron. Knowing this information, Cameron already

let his family go to Jack for the last time. This film ended as Cameron saw through a monitor from Jack's contact lens to see how his family was safe and to hear the word love from Poppy for the last time.

B. Stages of Grief

Grief is frequently described as a normal reaction to bereavement, an event which sooner or later affects most people, therefore grief is considered a normal part of life (Stroebe et al. 1984). However, Elizabeth Kübler-Ross distinguishes grief as an emotion of loss that is based on someone in the near death experience. Kübler-Ross stated in her study of dying people grief experience into five stages such as denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance.

Stage of grief by Elizabeth Kübler-Ross is a model that is not a predictable and linear stage. It means that the stages cannot be predicted by each person and that every person does not have to experience all of the stages in specified order. Each person might have had different stages or only experienced some stages of grief. However, the underlying grief may end by the stage of acceptance.

B.1. Denial

Denial refers to some strategy or reactions to shield and protect oneself from imagination and real threat. Simply said, when a person experiences a threat either imaginary or real, denying the threat may give the person time to appraise the meaning and

severity of it before reacting to it (Ritchie 278). Denial is a form of denying the truth of loss. The person that is experiencing the denial stage most likely would reject the nature of loss in every way.

B.2. Anger

According to Novaco Anger can be defined as an experience of justified response to some wrongdoing that was triggered or provoked (Novaco 167). By that definition, anger can be recognized as an emotion that occurs after someone is triggered by the wrongdoing of another person towards the subject person's perspective.

B.3. Bargaining

Kübler-Ross then shows that bargaining is not an uncommon response to a diagnosis of a terminal illness, but one that can often be helpful for a bargainer temporarily. She sees the objective of bargaining as reaching some type of arrangement that will postpone the inevitable. The bargainer's want is almost usually for extension of life, followed by a wish for a few days without suffering or bodily distress (Corr 6). In the bargaining stage the grieving person may have some kind of argument or negotiation to trade anything in return for the life of the deceased about to lose.

B.4. Depression

Depression is a common mental disorder that manifests as a depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, feelings of guilt or low self-worth, trouble sleeping or low appetite, low energy, and poor concentration (Bhowmik et al. 37). The depression stages in the stages of grief might be different from general depression that people had. Generally, depression occurs due to some stress that someone had during some points of their life. Meanwhile, in the stages of grief the depression that one has to go through is triggered by the reality of loss. Kübler-Ross stated in her book *On Death And Dying* the two types of depression for the grief, they are reactive depression and preparatory depression. Although depression is widely recognized in health-care practice, she distinguishes two types of depression in terminal illness: reactive depression, which responds to losses that have already occurred during the course of the illness, and preparatory depression, which is associated with a patient's realization that he will lose everything and everyone he loves (Corr 7).

B.5. Acceptance

The term "acceptance" is frequently misunderstood as "being all right" or "okay with what has happened." This is not correct. The majority of people never feel okay or okay about the

death of a loved one. This stage is about accepting the reality that our loved one is physically gone and recognizing that this new reality is the permanent reality (Kübler-Ross and Kessler 24). Acceptance as the final stage of grief is the stage where someone already accepts the fact of dying or loss. In some cases, acceptance of the person experiencing dying would lead to facing reality that he or she has no time left.

C. Modes of Expression

The modes of expression capture the manner in which grief is indicated (Corless et al. 134). The manner of each individual may differ from one to another. This form of manners can easily be seen in a child's paradigm of grief, for example clinginess, thumb-sucking, trouble sleeping, wearing the deceased clothing or even fear of abandonment. Modes of Expression divided into verbal responses, nonverbal responses, physical responses, and physical activities (Corless et al. 134).

C.1. Verbal Responses (written or oral)

Verbal responses are the response of grief by the use of words to communicate to bereavement. (Corless et al. 135). The bereaved may express their grief using spoken languages to express their grief in a form of verbal sound that can be both heard and comprehend by others. A verbal response is easy to identify since the bereaved will express their grief feelings to others.

C.2. Nonverbal Responses (silent or reflective)

Nonverbal responses are the thoughts or reflections reactions that someone keeps to oneself. Nonverbal expressions could be silent or reflective thinking about the experience. They also could be expressing the response in another format later. (Corless et al. 136). Nonverbal responses are harder to identify since the bereaved would not express their expression out loud, but they kept it for themselves. This response can be in the form of thought in a monologue.

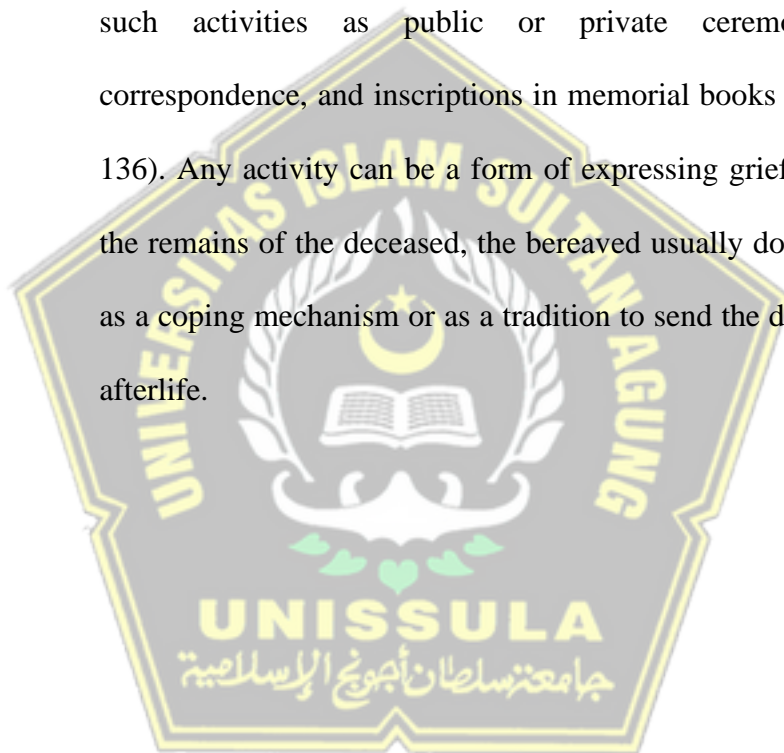
C.3. Physical Responses (somatic or expressions);

Physical responses are the response of grief by composing the physical signs, bodily expressions, and sensual aspects such as seeing and hearing. The body language is an example of a physical response, such as weeping, sobbing, sighing, sudden, intense emotion, or other somatic, physical responses typically occur without intention (Corless et al. 136). Physical response can be easily identified since the bereaved expression is visible to others. Usually, the bereaved unintentionally does this response for a sudden news of grief by the close person in their life,

C.4. Physical Activities (rituals or objects)

Physical activities are intentional expressions that involve action or objects. Physical activities usually could be in the form of

attending funerals, planning and holding memorial services, or other expressions of respect for the dead and the bereaved. These physical activities may have both public and private components. The purpose of expression may be to satisfy social conventions, communicate with those nearby in order to connect with them, and/or to define the dead person for oneself. This is achieved by such activities as public or private ceremonies, visits, correspondence, and inscriptions in memorial books (Corless et al. 136). Any activity can be a form of expressing grief to remember the remains of the deceased, the bereaved usually does the activity as a coping mechanism or as a tradition to send the deceased to the afterlife.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Types of Research

This study used qualitative research. Qualitative research is an observation method for collecting non-numerical data. The qualitative research uses text as the main data source. Qualitative research is the study of the nature of phenomena, which includes their quality, different manifestations, the context in which they appear, or the perspectives from which they can be perceived, but excludes their range, frequency, and place in an objectively determined chain of cause and effect (Ugwu and Eze 20).

From the information above, it could be concluded that the qualitative method was used to deep dive on the understanding phenomenon that includes their quality in which can be taken from the text object of analysis. The data that was presented in a qualitative method can be found in the form of words, phrases or sentences, prologues, dialogues, monologues, quotes paraphrases, and not in statistical analysis methods such as numbers.

B. Data Organizing

B.1. Data collecting method

In the data collecting method, the collecting data process was analyzed in several ways of information related to the research. There were some stages of data collecting method, they were:

B.1.1. Watching the film and reading the film script

The first stage of the data-collecting method was to watch the film and read the script of the film related. This first stage aimed to get a better understanding of the plot and the characters of the film. By watching the *Swan Song* film multiple times, a better understanding was taken to distinguish the data. After watching the film, reading the script of *Swan Song* film gave a new insight of the film related to obtaining the data.

B.1.2. Identifying the data

The data could be identified after watching the film and reading the script of the film. The data was discovered by focusing on the dialogue, monologue, descriptions and exposition related to the problems formulations that the topic takes. The chosen data was highlighted, underlined or given a code to distinguish the different problem formulations and also to sort the best data as valid as possible.

B.1.3. Classifying the data

The selected data from the identifying data was classified based on their corresponding problem formulations. The data was arranged into two different tables as the study focuses on two problem formulations to be solved. The table of data or appendix consists of the quotation, type of data, time marks, problem

formulations, references and comment. This stage aimed to help the analyzing process of the data related to the problem formulations.

B.1.4. Reducing the data

The final stage of the data-collecting method was reducing the data. The data that was already arranged would be eliminated or selected to be picked as the best one to support and solve problem formulations. This stage was used to finalize the data through elimination and selection of the data. This final data was stored in the appendix table to support the problem formulation and to support the analyzing process in Chapter IV.

B.2. Type of data

The data of this study consisted into two types of data, they were:

1. The primary data were taken from the film and also the script of *Swan Song*, a 2021 science - fiction drama film by Benjamin Cleary.
2. The secondary data were taken from journals, books, and articles related to the study.

C. Analyzing the data

The final step of this study was analyzing the final data and reporting the data analysis. This study used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. This study also used the Stage of Grief model by Elisabeth Kübler - Ross to analyze and record the data. The data that

were taken from the film were the dialogue, narratives, and monologue. Then, the analyzed data was reported in Chapter IV: Findings and Discussion.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains findings and discussion of the two problem formulations that have been stated in chapter one about the stage of grief and response. This chapter focuses only on analyzing the stages of grief that Cameron Turner as the main character in *Swan Song* film and how the mode of expression responds towards every stage of grief that he experienced. This chapter concluded into two sub chapters, they are stages of grief and modes of expression.

A. The Stages of grief Cameron Turner experienced in *Swan Song* film.

The stages of grief is a model of grief composed by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross to identify the grief stages someone has to go through either after someone passing or anticipating the end of life someone had. Kübler-Ross detailed her observations from interviews she conducted with patients who were dying of a terminal illness. Kübler-Ross's fundamental premise was that the dying individual goes through five stages: denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance (Avis 1). Kübler-Ross stated that in dealing with grief, someone has gone through at least two stages which ended by the acceptance stage. *Swan Song* film depicted the main character, Cameron Tuner's stage of grief. Throughout the film Cameron has to face the different stages of grief as he experiences grief by himself. He deals with the cloning process as a form of grief toward him and his family. The first stage that he has to go through is the denial stage.

A.1. Denial

The first stage that Cameron goes through in his anticipatory grief is the denial stage. Denial encompasses several means for a person to protect the self from any number of threats, imagined or real. Simply, when a person experiences a threat, denying the threat may afford the person time to appraise the meaning and severity of it before reacting to it (Ritchie 278), based on the definition above Cameron's denial can be seen on the quote:

Cameron looks down at Jack, a long beat, **his mind racing. He diverts his eyes now, shakes his head.** Jo looks into the Control Room at Dalton, sensing that Cameron is struggling.

CAMERON:

I'm sorry... (beat)

I can't do this.

(*Swan Song* 0:13:20 - 0:14:02)

As Cameron looks at Jack, he sees him as a potential threat that is about to attack his reality of loss. He defines Jack as the symbol of his passing as Jack is about to replace him later on after his death. In denial, people only let in as much as they can handle to avoid becoming overwhelmed by the sense of the loss (Rimiru and Mokuia 68). Seeing Jack in a flesh making Cameron uncomfortable and

overwhelmed as he starts to show a reaction of denial by diverting his eyes and shakes his head.

A.2. Anger

In the second stage, Cameron goes through the anger stage. Novaco stated that Anger is prototypically experienced as a justified response to some “wrong” to have been done to the subject person. It is triggered or provoked by events perceived to constitute deliberate harm doing by an instigator toward oneself or toward those to whom one is endeared (Novaco 167). Anger itself is triggered by external factors that endanger the person's mental safety as a threat of reality. The proof of the threat Cameron had through in anger stage as stated in quote:

Cameron seamlessly transitions into his workspace now to work on the design for the packaging of the organic tea company.

A new message appears from Jo, taking him out of his stride.

He minimizes his array of screens and sits there, glum, as a

memory emerges...

(*Swan Song* 0:17:13 - 0:18:34)

Furthermore, According to Lambert et al, Anger is the feeling that warns us that something unjust has occurred. It is a signal that something about the self, or ingroup, could be (or has been) harmed, and that a response to the offending party is needed (Lambert et al. 105).

Anger occurs because unusual activity begins to try to offend someone. As the message from Jo strikes Cameron, he sees it as a threat towards his truth or reality of rejecting to continue the cloning process. The message that Jo sent can be the indication of anger that he is experiencing. The indication of Cameron's anger by the provocation message can be seen in the quote:

Back to the present with Cameron, sitting at his desk. A **sudden surge of anger**. He punches his desk. Hard. It hurts.

We read the message from Dr Jo Scott on his AR screen: Can we meet, please?

Cameron looks at the message, sighs.

(*Swan Song* 0:18:45 - 0:19:01)

Anger as Cameron's second stage of grief is projected by the threat or harm message from Jo that insists him to continue the cloning process. Cameron sees the message as a threat of his stand of not wanting to continue the cloning, therefore anger flashes through and makes him react the certain way.

A.3. Bargaining

In the third stage Cameron goes through the bargaining stage. According to Corr, she quoted Kübler-Ross that she views the purpose of bargaining as one of entering into some sort of agreement which may postpone the inevitable happening (Corr 6). Cameron form of bargaining can be seen in the quote:

CAMERON

...I don't like this.

Cameron gets up to go. Jack stands too and pursues him.

JACK

And you think I like this? Talking to my wife under a spotlight.

CAMERON

...She's not your wife!

(Swan Song 0:55:19 - 0:56:52)

In the third stage, Cameron goes through bargaining stages as he does not like the way his clone bonding naturally with his wife, this triggers his feeling of unfairness since he doesn't want to be replaced by someone else. This conversation is a form of Cameron's bargaining as he enters to have some agreement to postpone the cloning. He tries to bargain as if he does not want Jack to encounter Poppy because he sees Jack as a stranger even though he is the duplicate of himself.

A.4. Depression

The fourth stage in Cameron's stage of grief is the depression stage. According to José Eduardo Rondón Bernard, depression is a sinking feeling of a person with a weight on their existence. The main disease that depression consists

of is a decayed mood as the main symptom. Furthermore, there are also painful feelings, bad humor, anguish and panic attacks (Bernard 6). Depression field is wide as the feeling of depression can be branched into many aspects of psychology. Depression begins to be Cameron's fourth stage of grief, his bargaining stage can be seen in the quote:

Next day. **Cameron stands at the edge of the forest, battling with a growing inner turmoil.** He turns back to face Barra. In an upstairs window he spots Jo and Dalton having a heated argument. He crouches behind a tree and watches them like a hawk.

(Swan Song 1:18:57 - 1:19:11)

In the next stages, Cameron had a depression stage in which he battled with a growing inner turmoil as a state of panic attack that caused him to explode his emotion by himself in the forest. According to Dimitar Bonevski and Andromahi Naumovska a panic attack is an intensive fear characterized by unexpectedness and immobilizing intensity (Bonevski and Naumovska 1). Cameron is battling the inner turmoil as he feels fear of unexpectedness since he would not be able to monitor his family again and he worries about his family that has already been taken care of by Jack.

A.5. Acceptance

The last stage of stage grief is acceptance. According to Kübler-Ross and Kessler this stage is about accepting the reality that our loved one is physically

gone and recognizing that this new reality is the permanent reality (Kübler-Ross and Kessler 24). Cameron lastly goes through the acceptance stage to complete his stage of grief, his acceptance stage can be seen as stated in quote:

JO: ...As of this morning, he's officially Cameron Turner. He'll never know about any of this.

Cameron digests this information. It seems to give him some comfort.

He looks back out to the surrounding landscape.

(*Swan Song* 1:39:00 - 1:40:15)

In the last stage, Cameron had an acceptance stage that allowed him to accept that he is going to die soon and his clone will replace his position in his family. He felt comfort knowing that his family will be alright without him because he already trusts his clone.

B. Cameron's Response Towards Each Stage of Grief

Grief is universal. It is an oral and nonverbal expression that varies across cultures as well as individuals and is a response to loss or anticipated loss. Grief and the expression of grief is an articulation not only of loss but potentially of gain, growth, and the birth pangs of a new personal synthesis (Corless et al. 132). Grief as a part of reaction toward feeling of loss might be expressed in different ways based on their association. The expression of grief might differ from one to another, these expressions can be the medium of a person to grow and to achieve the acceptance of grief. To capture the manner of grief indicated, modes of

expression can be used to distinguish which manner is classified. In order to achieve the acceptance stage, Cameron reacts or responds to every stage of grief in a certain way based on the modes of expression that he responds to during those stages. Modes of Expression include verbal responses (written or oral), nonverbal responses (silent or reflective), physical responses (somatic or expressions) and physical activities (rituals or objects).

B.1. Cameron's Denial Response.

The first stage that Cameron goes through is Denial, in this stage Cameron expressing his denial to the reality of his own loss which eventually happens due to his terminal illness. In this denial stage, the response that Cameron showed could be seen in a dialogue. Cameron's mode of expression in response to denial was shown by using verbal responses.

B.1.1 Verbal Response.

Cameron looks down at Jack, a long beat, his mind racing. He diverts his eyes now, shakes his head. Jo looks into the Control Room at Dalton, sensing that Cameron is struggling.

CAMERON:

I'm sorry... (beat)

I can't do this.

(*Swan Song* 0:13:20 - 0:14:02)

Based on the quotation above, Cameron expresses his denial by the form of verbal response as he said that he would not do the cloning project. He is saying that he would not continue the process of cloning as a form of denying his reality that he is dying. Verbal responses are those that communicate one's reaction to bereavement with the use of words. The bereaved may express their grief using different spoken languages and in some languages there may be no direct translation of the word grief such as in Portuguese where the term suffering encompasses the concept of grief (Corless et al. 134). Cameron expresses his denial to Jo as he doesn't agree with the thought of getting cloned.

B.2. Cameron's Anger Response

In the second stage, Cameron goes through the anger stage which shows his rage of emotion as the manifestation of facing a threat. Cameron expressed his anger toward the message that Jo gave by the narration of the script and the scene in the film. Cameron only showed one response to express his anger, physical response.

B.2.1 Physical Response

Cameron shows his form of expression as the response in anger stage as shown in the quote below.

Back to the present with Cameron, sitting at his desk. A sudden surge of anger. **He punches his desk.** Hard. It hurts.

(*Swan Song* 0:18:35 - 0:19:01)

As the sudden surge of anger hits him, he shows response by punching his desk. The response that Cameron reacts towards anger is by physical response that he projects physically by a body language which punches his desk. Physical responses are the response of grief by composing the physical signs, bodily expressions, and sensual aspects such as seeing and hearing (Corless et al. 136)

B.3. Cameron's Bargaining Response

Entering the third stage, Cameron goes through the bargaining stage as he wants to bargain his old life back with his family. The responses that Cameron showed were in a long sequence of dialogue. The point of Cameron's bargaining response can be depicted below.

B.3.1 Verbal Response

The first statement that Cameron showed happened to be his argumentation with Jack. Cameron pointed as he bargained about his life in a dialogue with Jack. The statement of bargaining can be seen in the quotation below.

Cameron shoves him with a flash of aggression.

JACK (CONT'D):

Yeah? Come on! Do it. Do it.

Rafa enters Lab One to intervene but Jo stops him with a stern look and a hand up. Leave them. Cameron shoves Jack now and moves forward, inches from Jack's face. He speaks with venom in his voice.

CAMERON:

You won't leave this place. I'm going home and I'm telling them everything. Everything!

(*Swan Song* 0:56:07 - 0:56:52)

After seeing how Jack and Poppy interact during the video call, Cameron goes through bargaining stages by showing verbal responses that symbolize how he wanted to bargain or negotiate about how he wanted to be back with his family rather than dying on his own. According to Corless et al, verbal response used to communicate the bereavement with the use of word or spoken language (Corless et al. 135). In the sequence above, Cameron communicates his bargain of his old life to everyone in the room.

B.3.2 Verbal Response

Another verbal response can be found during his bargaining stage of Cameron's stage of grief. This response consisted of two points of conversation from Jack to Cameron as a depiction that they tried to bargain about Cameron's life. Below is the quotation to support Cameron's bargaining verbal response.

JACK

I keep waking up. And I don't know where I am for a minute. I'm just me. Then it comes rushing back. (long beat) **Look I know you have to go back to see them. I get it. But do the right thing here.** Seven months man.

CAMERON

Don't do that...

JACK

If you tell her, you're saying it for you. I'm saying this for them.

CAMERON

Enough!

(*Swan Song* 0:59:58 - 01:01:07)

In the sequence above, Cameron continues the bargaining with his clone Jack as Jack tries to pursue Cameron to continue the cloning process that can be interpreted as how the bargaining begins for Cameron in exchange for his old life back again. Cameron turned down Jack's suggestion as he still wants to go back to his old life with his family.

B.4. Cameron's Depression Response

The next stage that Cameron goes through is the depression stage. In this stage, Cameron showed several responses that repeated as he went through the depression stage. The statement to prove Cameron's depression stage consisted in a narration and dialogue.

B.4.1 Physical Response

The first response that is seen as Cameron's going through a depression stage is physical response. Cameron's trouble sleeping could be an indicator of depression. The response of grief that Cameron's show can be seen in the quote.

...Back to Barra that moment as **Cameron jolts awake from the nightmare.** One of those hyper realistic dreams that lingers after you wake. **He buries his head into his covers, screams into them. His shoulders heave up and down.**

(*Swan Song* 1:20:00 - 1:21:11)

Based on the sequence above as Cameron gets through depression stages, one of the responses that he shows in the film is that he had trouble sleeping as a physical response since we can see how he jolts as he wakes without intention. Corless, et al stated that physical response consists of bodily expression and sensual aspects that are included in the sense of seeing and hearing (Corless et al. 136). Cameron also shows the physical response as he screams in the covers and how his shoulders heave up and down.

Another physical response that Cameron showed also could be seen in the form of tears or crying. Cameron cried twice in a sequence as he talked with his son, Cory and his wife, Poppy. Cameron's crying form of expression of depression response as stated in the quote.

CAMERON

Come here, man.

Cameron can't hold back tears now. He hugs Cory for a long time, kisses his head. Cory seems to almost sense the finality of this moment.

CORY

You OK, Dad?

CAMERON

Let me look at you, man. Let me look at that face.

Cameron has tears in his eyes.

CAMERON (CONT'D)

Yeah, I'm OK. I'm OK.

(*Swan Song* 01:31:06 - 01:32:02)

Cameron shows physical response to how he cries and pours his emotion. Corless, et al stated that the body language is an example of a physical response, such as weeping, sobbing, sighing, sudden, intense emotion, or other somatic, physical

responses typically occurring without intention (Corless et al. 136). Cameron cry is the form of physical response as he sobs in the reality of how that moment is the last moment he can physically meet his son. In another sequence Cameron also shows his physical response by crying in front of his wife Poppy as he feels saddened on losing his wife also that can be seen in the quote.

CAMERON

If it's a boy... We should name him Andre.

POPPY

Yeah, I know.

They laugh together. **Tears come for Cameron now.** And for Poppy.

They lie there for a long beat.

CAMERON

Poppy...

POPPY

Yeah?

Cameron struggles to get out the words.

(*Swan Song* 1:34:39 - 1:36:43)

In this sequence, Cameron cries as he is about to lose his family. The thought of how he couldn't meet his future son that he was about to name Andre after

Poppy's twin brother that already passed away tore him up and made him cry even more.

B.4.2 Verbal Response

In this stage Cameron also expressed his depression of grief in verbal response, as he communicated his depression state with Cory and Poppy. Their sequence of dialogue is a form of verbal response of depression. This statement is shown in the quote.

CAMERON

Hey, Doc? Doc? Wake up. Cory stirs. Cam shakes him gently again. Cory wakes, sleepy.

CORY

What's wrong?

CAMERON

I just had a really bad nightmare. Wanted to see you.

CORY

...What was it about?

CAMERON

It doesn't matter. It's OK now. (smiles) Hey, I have an idea.

(*Swan Song* 1:29:03 - 1:29:46)

Cameron expresses his nightmare as a term of his depression stage to his son, Cory. Corless et al stated that verbal response uses spoken language to communicate to the bereavement (Corless et al. 136). The way Cameron communicates with Cory in a verbal response is his expression of grief in the depression stage. In another sequence Cameron also shows verbal response as stated in the quote.

CAMERON (CONT'D)

Poppy, wake up...

POPPY

Mmm?

Poppy opens her eyes, sees Cameron's pale, upset face.

POPPY (CONT'D) (concerned)

Bear? What's wrong? What's wrong?

CAMERON

It's nothing. I just... **I just had a really bad dream.**

Cameron smiles, just about holding it together. Poppy's rarely if ever seen him like this. She waits for him to continue.

CAMERON (CONT'D)

I lost everything...

(*Swan Song* 1:33:43 - 1:34:10)

In this sequence, Cameron expresses in a verbal response to communicate with Poppy on how he had a nightmare and how he lost everything. Cameron's statement of losing everything shows his low self-worth in the depression stage.

B. 5. Cameron's Acceptance Response

As the film is about to end, Cameron achieves the final stage of grief which is Acceptance. In this stage, Cameron responds to the acceptance stage by several expressions. The expressions of response that Cameron showed consist of verbal response, physical activity and physical response.

B.5.1 Verbal Response

The first form of expression as Cameron entered an acceptance stage is verbal response. Cameron showed the response as he digested the information of Jack that finally replaced him. The quotation of this sequence can be shown below as Cameron talked to Jo.

Cameron digests this information. It seems to give him some comfort. He looks back out to the surrounding landscape.

CAMERON:

Good... Good. Thank you, Doc.

Jo smiles, emotional now. He smiles at her

(*Swan Song* 1:39:00 - 1:41:09)

In the quotation above, Cameron showed his acceptance through verbal response as he responded to the news of successful clone programs that replaced him with Jack as a symbol of him letting go of his past life to face the reality of his dying time.

B.5.2 Physical Activities

Cameron also expresses his acceptance in other expressions of grief such as physical activities. According to Corless et al, physical activities are intentional expressions that involve action or objects. Physical activities usually could be in the form of attending funerals, planning and holding memorial services, or other expressions of respect for the dead and the bereaved (Corless et al. 136). In this scenario, Cameron's physical activities are taken in a form of guiding the next patient that is about to do cloning as this is also what Kate did before she passed away as a former patient. This activity became such a tradition to greet the new terminally ill patient that was about to undergo the cloning process. This statement can be seen in the quotes.

JO (CONT'D) ...

The new client is about to arrive. **Come down to us when you're done speaking with him.** Jack left you something.

Cameron looks at her, curious. But that's all she's saying.

EXT. BARRA HOUSE - FOREST CLEARING - DAY

We see **Cameron speaking to the new arrival on the bench where he first met Kate**. The new client is a YOUNG MAN, no older than twenty five.

(*Swan Song* 1:40:14 - 1:40:25)

B.5.3 Physical Response

In the near end of the film, Cameron expresses his last responses in a physical response. The final expression of Cameron's acceptance response was shown in a combination of different form physical response. The form of physical response as Cameron showed in the quote.

Cameron stands in Lab One looking at Poppy on the screen. Jo is welling up as she watches Cameron standing there, alone, in front of the screen. Back with Cameron, his eyes open again, looking at Poppy's beautiful smiling face, paused, looking right at him. **Cameron's nodding his head now, smiling through his tears.**

(*Swan Song* 1:42:25 - 1:42:48)

This sequence is the last response as Cameron finally reaches the acceptance and lets his old life go and is ready to depart in his dying moment. Physical responses are composed of physical signs, bodily expressions, and sensual aspects such as seeing and hearing (Corless et al. 136). Cameron expresses his response by nodding his head and smiling through his tears.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of the problem formulation analysis result as stated at chapter four and suggestions that can be taken for further analysis in the same object of the study or additional object that can be analyzed using the same hypothesis and theory.

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion in chapter four, the data that has been obtained from the *Swan Song* film and script stated that Cameron Turner, the main character of *Swan Song* film, experiences a stage of grief throughout the film as he anticipates his own death and he has various responses towards each stage of grief that he's been through.

From the discussion, it can be concluded that this study provides the stage of grief and the response towards each stage of Cameron Turner. The stage of grief that Cameron goes through is denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance. In the first stage is the denial stage which Cameron projected as he sees Jack, his clone, as a threat that endangers his position in living his life fully without getting replaced. The response that Cameron shows in this stage is verbal response as he said that he can't do the cloning process.

The second stage that Cameron's take is the anger stage that begins as he receives a message from his doctor, Jo, which insists him to continue the cloning process. Cameron getting provoked by those messages since he already denied the

offer to clone. Those messages that Cameron sees triggered him to release a sudden surge of anger. Cameron anger response in the anger stage in physical response as he punched the table after getting provoked.

After getting in the anger stage, Cameron moves forward into the bargaining stage as he agrees to continue the cloning process. The stages started as he tried to have an agreement to postpone his death. He projects the bargaining by stating he doesn't want Jack to claim Poppy as his wife since he believes that Poppy is Cameron's wife only. Cameron responds in bargaining by verbal response as he talks with Jack in some sequence.

The next stage is the depression stage. The depression stage of Cameron started after he collapsed and was replaced by Jack at his home. Cameron shows his phase of depression by having a panic attack that occurs as he battles his inner turmoil. Cameron's panic attack is triggered by uncertainties and unexpectedness of Jack going missing from the live update from the monitor. Cameron's response toward depression can be seen in a physical response and verbal response. Cameron shows the physical response as he had trouble sleeping and having a nightmare. He also streams his tears as a form of physical response. In showing verbal response, Cameron is having a conversation with Cory and Poppy about his nightmare.

In the last stage, Cameron goes through the acceptance stages. As the final stage of grief, Cameron finally reaches the end of the stage. He projects his acceptance after he has closure meeting his family for the last time. Knowing his family is safe and sound, Cameron feels comforted and ready to face his end of

time. In the final stage, Cameron shows the response of grief by verbal response, physical activities, and physical response. The verbal response that he does is by having conversations with Jo, he stated that he feels good as he gets the information of his family wellness. Cameron shows physical activities of coping with grief by giving a guide to the new patients like how Kate used to guide him in the first place. Meanwhile the physical response that Cameron projects is nodding and smiling through tears as he watches Poppy clip for the last time.

B. Suggestion

This study uses the stage of grief model by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross. This study focuses only on the main character, Cameron, stages of grief such as denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance and his response towards each stage in *Swan Song* film. Further researchers are suggested to analyze *Swan Song* film using the stage of grief model by Bowlby and Parkes on Cameron Turner. Besides the response, the character development of Cameron can also be analyzed,

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